United Nations S/2018/985

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 November 2018

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports which were imposed and modified by resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2292 (2016), 2357 (2017), 2362 (2018), 2420 (2018) (the Measures), and that the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and 2278 (2016) was extended until 15 November 2018 by resolution 2362 (2017),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which welcomed the signing of the 17 December 2015 Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco and endorsed the Rome Communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support the Government of National Accord (GNA) as the sole legitimate government of Libya, that should be based in Tripoli, and *further expressing* its determination in this regard to support the Government of National Accord,

Welcoming endorsement in principle of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) by the House of Representatives on 25 January 2016 and the subsequent meetings of the Libyan Political dialogue which reaffirmed its commitment to uphold the LPA, and *reaffirming* that the LPA remains the only viable framework to end the Libyan political crisis, and its implementation remains key to holding elections and finalising the political transition,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the GNA in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya and *reaffirming* the importance of international support for Libyan sovereignty over its territory and resources,

Expressing its concern that the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya undermines the Government of National Accord and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya,

Expressing support for Libyan efforts to resolve peacefully the disruptions of Libya's energy exports and *reiterating* that control of all facilities should be transferred back to the proper authorities,

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Further reiterating its concern about activities which could damage the integrity and unity of Libyan State financial institutions and the National Oil Corporation (NOC), *recalling* events in the Oil Crescent and the Security Council's Press Statement of 19 July 2018 welcoming the announcement that Libya's NOC had resumed its work on behalf, and for the benefit, of all Libyans, and *stressing* the need for the Government of National Accord to exercise sole and effective oversight over the National Oil Corporation, the Central Bank of Libya, and the Libyan Investment Authority as a matter of urgency, without prejudice to future constitutional arrangements pursuant to the Libyan Political Agreement,

Further recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which called on Member States to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions claiming to be the legitimate authority, but which were outside the Libyan Political Agreement, as specified by it,

Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the oceans and seas,

Further recalling resolutions 2292 (2016), 2357 (2017) and 2420 (2018) which in relation to the implementation of the arms embargo authorise, for the period of time specified by those resolutions, the inspection on the high seas off the coast of Libya of vessels bound to or from Libya believed to be carrying arms or related materiel in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, and the seizure and disposal of such items provided that Member States make good faith efforts to first obtain the consent of the vessel's flag State prior to any inspections while acting in accordance with those resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of holding accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in attacks targeting civilians and stressing the need to transfer detainees to State authority,

Reiterating its expression of support for the Government of National Accord, as stated in paragraph 3 of resolution 2259 (2015), and *noting* in this regard the specific requests made to the Government of National Accord in this resolution,

Reiterating its request that all Member States fully support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and work with the Libyan authorities and United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to develop a coordinated package of support to build the capacity of the Government of National Accord, in line with Libyan priorities and in response to requests for assistance,

Determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Prevention of Illicit Exports of Petroleum, including Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

1. *Condemns* attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya, including by parallel institutions which are not acting under the authority of the Government of National Accord;

2. *Decides* to extend until 15 February 2020 the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by resolution 2146 (2014), and *decides further* that the authorisations provided by and the measures imposed by that resolution shall apply with respect to vessels loading, transporting, or discharging petroleum, including

crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported or attempted to be exported from Libya;

3. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Government of National Accord and notification to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) (the Committee) of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution 2146 (2014), *requests* the focal point to continue to inform the Committee of any vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya, and *urges* the Government of National Accord to work closely with the National Oil Company in that regard, and to provide regular updates to inform the Committee on ports, oil fields, and installations that are under its control, and to inform the Committee about the mechanism used to certify legal exports of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products;

4. *Calls* on the Government of National Accord, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag State, in the first instance, to resolve the issue and *directs* the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of National Accord's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya;

Effective Oversight of the Financial Institutions

5. *Requests* that the Government of National Accord confirm to the Committee as soon as it exercises sole and effective oversight over the National Oil Corporation, the Central Bank of Libya, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

Arms Embargo

6. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Government of National Accord of a focal point pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2278, *takes note* of the briefing provided by the focal point to the Committee on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs, *continues* to emphasise the importance of the Government of National Accord exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community, and *stresses* that ensuring security and defending Libya from terrorism must be the task of unified and strengthened national security forces under the sole authority of the Government of National Accord within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement;

7. *Affirms* that the Government of National Accord may submit requests under paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014) for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for the use by security forces under its control to combat the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Al-Qaida, Ansar Al Sharia, and other associated groups operating in Libya, *calls* upon the Committee to consider expeditiously such requests, and *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider reviewing the arms embargo, when appropriate;

8. *Urges* Member States to assist the Government of National Accord, upon its request, by providing it with the necessary security and capacity-building assistance, in response to threats to Libyan security and in defeating ISIL, groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Al-Qaida, Ansar Al Sharia, and other associated groups operating in Libya;

9. *Urges* the Government of National Accord to improve further the monitoring and control of arms or related materiel that are supplied, sold or transferred to Libya in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), including through the use of end user certificates issued by the Government of National Accord, *requests* the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) to consult with the Government of National Accord about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel, and *urges* Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government of National Accord upon its request to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of National Accord to improve the implementation of the arms embargo, including at all entry points, as soon as it exercises oversight, and *calls* upon all Member States to cooperate in such efforts;

Travel Ban and Asset Freeze

11. *Reaffirms* that the travel ban and asset freeze measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011) paragraph 11 of resolution 2213 (2015) and paragraph 11 of resolution 2362 (2017), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), and *reaffirms* that these measures also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and *reaffirms* that, in addition to the acts listed in paragraph 11 (a)–(f) of resolution 2213 (2015), such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against United Nations personnel, including members of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and this resolution (the Panel) and *decides* that such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence;

12. *Calls* on Member States, particularly those in which designated individuals and entities are based as well as those in which their assets frozen under the measures are suspected to be present, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement effectively the travel ban and asset freeze measures in relation to all individuals on the sanctions list, including those designated by the Committee on 7 June 2018 and 11 September 2018;

13. *Reaffirms* its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and taking note of the letter circulated as document S/2016/275, *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of National Accord;

Panel of Experts

14. *Decides* to extend until 15 February 2020 the mandate of the Panel of Experts (the Panel), established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), and 2213 (2015), *decides* that the Panel's mandated tasks shall remain as defined in resolution 2213 (2015) and shall also apply with respect to the Measures updated in this resolution

and requests the Panel of experts to include the necessary sexual and gender-based violence expertise, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution 2242 (2015);

15. *Decides* that the Panel shall provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 15 June 2019, and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 December 2019 with its findings and recommendations;

16. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including UNSMIL, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the Measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2292 (2016), 2357 (2017), 2362 (2017), 2420 (2018) and in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, and *calls* on UNSMIL and the Government of National Accord to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate;

17. *Calls* upon all parties and all States to ensure the safety of the Panel's members, and further *calls* upon all parties and all States, including Libya and countries of the region, to provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Panel deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

18. *Affirms* its readiness to review the appropriateness of the Measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the Measures, and its readiness to review the mandate of UNSMIL and the Panel, as may be needed at any time in light of developments in Libya;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2018/986

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 March 2018

Original: English

Credentials of the alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Report of the Secretary-General

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Evgeny Yurevich Varganov has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations S/2018/987

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 2 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith the number of civilians and children killed or injured as a result of attacks, including indiscriminate shelling and attacks carried out using rockets and explosive devices, that were committed by armed terrorist groups in all governorates of the Syrian Arab Republic in the period from 22 September to 21 October 2018.

Governorate	*Total number of civilians killed*	*Number of children killed*	*Total number of civilians wounded*	*Number of children wounded*
Damascus	1	1	4	3
Rif Dimashq	5	–	11	6
Dar'a	6	2	34	19
Suwayda'	1	–	5	3
Homs	2	2	5	3
Hama	2	1	18	10
Tartus	–	–	–	–
Ladhiqiyah	–	–	–	–
Idlib	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	4	–	12	5
Dayr al-Zawr	–	–	23	19
Hasakah	3	2	1	–
Qunaytirah	–	–	3	1
Raqqah	–	–	–	–
Total	**24**	**8**	**116**	**69**

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-18760 (E) 071118 081118

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United Nations A/73/490–S/2018/988

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda items 66, 72 and 86

Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters dated 11 May 2018 (A/72/869–S/2018/453), 3 January 2018 (S/2018/8), 13 October 2017 (S/2017/862) and 28 August 2017 (S/2017/739) regarding the continuous violations of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) by the United States of America, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

On 6 August 2018, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 13846 "re-imposing certain sanctions with respect to Iran" and ordered most of those sanctions to come into effect on 5 November 2018. They are the same sanctions that the United States lifted on 16 January 2016 consistent with Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) and committed to "refrain from re-introducing or re-imposing" them. It shall be recalled that the JCPOA in its paragraph 26 provided for Iran to "treat such a re-introduction or re-imposition of the sanctions ... as grounds to cease performing its commitments" under the JCPOA in whole or in part.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, however, scrupulously fulfilled its nuclear-related commitments under the JCPOA, as has been repeatedly and consistently verified by the consecutive reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) — the latest of which was issued on 30 August 2018 (S/2018/835).

The United States most recent unilateral acts and sanctions brazenly and boldly disregard paragraphs 1, 2 and 10 of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), flagrantly violate paragraphs 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32 and 33 of its annex A and deliberately flout paragraphs 2, 4, 5 and 6 of its annex B. These sanctions, as well as its previous reckless acts, are specifically designed "to directly and adversely affect economic relations with Iran" by intimidating third parties and pressuring other States to abide by its political aspirations. The United States not only blatantly defies

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Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), but also audaciously coerces other States to violate the resolution that all States "are obligated under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations to accept and carry out".

Those sanctions are illegal and run counter to the well-established principles as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and as accepted by the community of nations, such as the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs of Member States and freedom of international trade and navigation.

The United States unilateral coercive measures, in particular those with extraterritorial application, invoke discrimination against civilians on the basis of the country of residence, or nationality. They are in violation of, inter alia, article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and articles 1 and 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In addition, the United States sanctions are contrary to the provisional measures that were ordered by the International Court of Justice on 3 October 2018 (S/2018/899, annex), inter alia, to alleviate their serious detrimental impacts on the health and lives of individuals. The implementation of the recent set of sanctions by the United States on 5 November 2018 would certainly lie within the scope of prohibited acts with an aggravating effect and the sanctions would be categorized as illegal wrongful acts contrary to the Court's dictum. It shall be recalled that the United States, as the party imposing unilateral sanctions against Iran, is under a mandatory obligation to refrain from any action that might aggravate or extend the dispute before the Court or make it difficult to solve.

The irresponsible conduct of the United States necessitates a collective response by the international community in order to uphold the rule of law, to prevent the undermining of diplomacy and to protect multilateralism. The United Nations and its Member States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should resist these wrongful acts and hold the United States accountable for such acts. It shall be reiterated that the Security Council, in resolution 2231 (2015), which was adopted unanimously, called upon all Member States, regional organizations and international organizations to support the implementation of the JCPOA and to refrain from actions that undermine it.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 66, 72 and 86, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2018/989

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2018

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the Former Yugoslavia and relevant statements of its President, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, 1491 (2003) of 11 July 2003, 1551 (2004) of 9 July 2004, 1575 (2004) of 22 November 2004, 1639 (2005) of 21 November 2005, 1722 (2006) of 21 November 2006, 1764 (2007) of 29 June 2007, 1785 (2007) of 21 November 2007, 1845 (2008) of 20 November 2008, 1869 (2009) of 25 March 2009, 1895 (2009) of 18 November 2009, 1948 (2010) of 18 November 2010, 2019 (2011) of 16 November 2011, 2074 (2012) of 14 November 2012, 2123 (2013) of 12 November 2013, 2183 (2014) of 11 November 2014, 2247 (2015) of 10 November 2015, 2315 (2016) of 8 November 2016, and 2384 (2017) of 7 November 2017,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the Former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Underlining its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, Annex), as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC),

Noting the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report of 17 October 2018,

Encouraging the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the support of the international community, to accelerate their efforts to address the disposal of excess ammunition,

Emphasizing its appreciation to the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Recalling all the agreements concerning the status of forces referred to in Appendix B to Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminding the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith,

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Further recalling the provisions of its resolution 1551 (2004) concerning the provisional application of the status of forces agreements contained in Appendix B to Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming the continued presence of EUFOR ALTHEA and the EU's readiness to continue at this stage an executive military role to support Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities to maintain the safe and secure environment, its decision to refocus the operation on its core mandate and to keep the operation under regular review, including on the basis of the situation on the ground,

Reiterating its calls on the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take necessary steps to complete the 5+2 agenda, which remains necessary for closure of the Office of the High Representative, as confirmed by the PIC Steering Board communiqués,

Reaffirming provisions concerning the High Representative as set out in its previous resolutions, and further reaffirming Article V of Annex 10 of the Peace Agreement regarding the High Representative's final authority in theatre in the interpretation of the civilian implementation of the Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transition to a functional, reform oriented, modern and democratic European country,

Taking note of the Peace Agreement and of Bosnia and Herzegovina's leadership's commitment towards a European perspective, including through the submission of Bosnia and Herzegovina's EU membership application in February 2016 and through the ongoing work to answer the EU Commission's Opinion questionnaire through the coordination mechanism on EU matters, and encouraging response to the follow up questions, and recalling that this commitment needs to be translated urgently into comprehensive reform results on the ground,

Noting with concern continued polarizing unconstructive policies, actions and rhetoric in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reiterating its calls to political leaders to advance reconciliation and mutual understanding,

Noting positively that the initial implementation of the Reform Agenda, has provided the first steps of structural adjustment to the economy of the country, while however, *noting* that the pace of implementation of the Reform Agenda has slowed and *underscoring* the urgenc to step up the implementation of comprehensive reforms, in an inclusive manner, to the benefit of all citizens,

Emphasizing the need for Bosnia and Herzegovina to step up efforts regarding the functioning and independence of the judiciary, the fight against corruption and organized crime and the fight against terrorism and prevention of radicalization,

Urging all concerned parties to work constructively for the implementation of the results of the election and *emphasizing* the importance of a swift government formation at all levels, in the interest of all citizens,

Underscoring the urgency to address outstanding OSCE-ODIHR recommendations to improve the electoral framework and related rulings of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Court of Human Rights and *emphasizing* electoral reforms should be approached in a spirit of consensus and dialogue and should move the country towards modern democratic standards, and *notes with* regret the failure to make necessary amendments to the election law prior to the elections of 7 October 2018,

Encouraging the parties to implement Bosnia and Herzegovina's National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security in an inclusive manner and *looking forward* to its continuation,

Taking note of the planned strategic review in early 2019,

Recognizing that the security environment has remained calm and stable, and noting that the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities have so far proven capable to deal with threats to the safe and secure environment,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and notes the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to support them in implementing the Peace Agreement, and calls upon all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to fully cooperate with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;

2. *Welcomes* the EU's readiness to maintain an EU military operation (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2018;

3. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of twelve months, starting from the date of the adoption of this resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the NATO Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that EUFOR ALTHEA will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

4. *Decides* to renew the authorization provided by paragraph 11 of its resolution 2183 (2014) for a further period of twelve months starting from the date of adoption of this resolution;

5. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 3 and 4 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for the compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those annexes and the protection of EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence;

6. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR ALTHEA or the NATO Headquarters, in defence of the EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack;

7. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 3 and 4 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

8. *Urges* the parties to engage constructively on swift government formation at all levels and to prioritise the implementation of comprehensive reforms, in an inclusive manner, to the benefit of all citizens and in line with the European

perspective the country is committed to, and, in this regard, *further calls* on them to refrain from any polarizing unconstructive policy, action and rhetoric;

9. *Urges* the parties, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, to abide to their commitment to cooperate fully with all institutions involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, including Annex 4;

10. *Reaffirms* that under the Peace Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of two entities, which exist legally by virtue of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitution, and further reaffirms that any change to the Constitution must be made in accordance with the amendment procedure prescribed therein;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2018/990

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2018

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recognizing that 2018 marks the 10th anniversary of resolution 1816 on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1844 (2008), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 1897 (2009), 1918 (2010), 1950 (2010), 1976 (2011), 2015 (2011), 2020 (2011), 2077 (2012), 2125 (2013), 2184 (2014), 2246 (2015) and 2316 (2016) and 2383 (2017) as well as the Statements of its President (S/PRST/2010/16) of 25 August 2010 and (S/PRST/2012/24) of 19 November 2012,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General (S/2018/903), as requested by resolution 2383 (2017), on the implementation of that resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries,

Noting that the joint counter-piracy efforts of States, regions, organizations, the maritime industry, the private sector, think tanks, and civil society have resulted in a steady decline in pirate attacks as well as hijackings since 2011, with no successful ship hijackings reported off the coast of Somalia since March 2017 however, *recognizing* the ongoing threat that resurgent piracy and armed robbery at sea poses to the prompt, safe, and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and the region, to the safety of seafarers and other persons, to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes, and to other ships, including fishing vessels operating in conformity with international law, *commending* countries that have deployed naval forces in the Gulf of Aden and the Somali Basin to dissuade piracy networks from carrying out acts of piracy,

Welcoming the reinstatement of the Somali Maritime Security Coordination Committee (MSCC) meeting held from 9 to 10 July 2018 between the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States and international partners which called for enhanced cooperation in strengthening Somalia's maritime security as a key priority for both the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States and urged the National Security Council to agree on a delineation of roles of the Somali maritime forces, as required by the Transition Plan and recognizing the importance of engaging in transition planning,

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Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("The Convention"), sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean, including countering piracy and armed robbery at sea,

Recognizing the need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks, and *reiterating* its concern over persons suspected of piracy having been released without facing justice, reaffirming that the failure to prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia undermines anti-piracy efforts,

Noting with concern that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against pirates off the coast of Somalia, which has led to pirates in many cases being released without facing justice, regardless of whether there is sufficient evidence to support prosecution, and reiterating that, consistent with the provisions of The Convention concerning the repression of piracy, the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation ("SUA Convention") provides for parties to create criminal offences, establish jurisdiction, and accept delivery of persons responsible for, or suspected of seizing, or exercising control over, a ship by force or threat thereof, or any other form of intimidation,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, noting the several requests from Somali authorities for international assistance to counter piracy off its coast, including the letter of 25 October 2018, from the Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations *expressing* the appreciation of Somali authorities to the Security Council for its assistance, expressing their willingness to consider working with other States and regional organizations to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, asking member states and international organizations to support the Federal Government of Somalia in its efforts to address illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in its Exclusive Economic Zone, and *requesting* that the provisions of resolution 2383 (2017) be renewed for an additional 12 months,

Welcoming the participation of the Federal Government of Somalia and regional partners in the 21st plenary session of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) in Nairobi, Kenya, 11–13 July 2018, co-hosted by the Indian Ocean Commission under the Chairmanship of Mauritius,

Recognizing the work of the CGPCS and the Law Enforcement Task Force to facilitate the prosecution of suspected pirates, and the intentions of the Regional Capacity Building Working Group to identify regional priorities and coordination of capacity-building activities and regional responsibilities,

Noting the progress made to enhance Somali capacity building through the National Maritime Coordination Committee (NMCC) to assess maritime priorities between the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States,

Welcoming the financing provided by the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Combating Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (the Trust Fund) to strengthen regional ability to prosecute suspected pirates and imprison those convicted in accordance with applicable international human rights law, *noting* with appreciation the assistance provided by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Maritime Crime Programme, and being determined to continue efforts to ensure that pirates are held accountable,

Commending the efforts of the European Union Naval Forces (EUNAVFOR) Operation ATALANTA and EUCAP Somalia, Combined Maritime Forces' Combined Task Force 151, the counter-piracy activities of the African Union onshore in Somalia and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with Somali authorities and each other to suppress piracy and to protect ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia, and *welcoming* the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction Initiative (SHADE) and the efforts of individual countries, including China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation, which have deployed naval counter-piracy missions in the region,

Noting the efforts of flag States for taking measures to permit vessels sailing under their flag transiting the High Risk Area (HRA) to embark vessel protection detachments and privately contracted armed security personnel (PCASP), and to allow charters that favour arrangements that make use of such measures, while urging States to regulate such activities in accordance with applicable international law,

Welcoming and encouraging the capacity-building efforts in the region made by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) funded Djibouti Code of Conduct, the Trust Fund and the European Union's activities under the EU Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia) which assists Somalia in strengthening its maritime security capacity in order to enable it to enforce maritime law more effectively, and *recognizing* the need for all engaged international and regional organizations to coordinate and cooperate fully,

Supporting the development of a coastguard at the federal level and coastguard police at the Federal Member State level, *noting* with appreciation the efforts made by the IMO and the shipping industry to develop and update guidance, best management practices, and recommendations to assist ships to prevent and suppress piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, including in the Gulf of Aden, and in relevant parts of the Indian Ocean that are still within the High Risk Area and *recognizing* the work of the IMO and the CGPCS in this regard, *noting* the efforts of the International Organization for Standardization, which has developed industry standards of training and certification for Private Maritime Security Companies when providing PCASP on board ships in high-risk areas, and further welcoming the European Union's EUCAP Somalia, which is working to develop the maritime security capacities of Somalia,

Underlining the importance of continuing to enhance the collection, preservation, and transmission to competent authorities of evidence of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and *welcoming* the ongoing work of the IMO, INTERPOL, and industry groups to develop guidance to seafarers on preservation of crime scenes following acts of piracy, and *noting* the importance of enabling seafarers to give evidence in criminal proceedings to prosecute acts of piracy,

Further recognizing that pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking to help generate funding to purchase weapons, gain recruits, and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of civilians and restricting the flow of commerce, and *welcoming* international efforts to coordinate the work of investigators and prosecutors, inter alia, through the Law Enforcement Task Force and collect and share information to disrupt the pirate enterprise, as exemplified by INTERPOL's Global Database on Maritime Piracy, and *commending* the establishment of the Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) in Madagascar, the sister centre of the Regional Centre for Operational Coordination (RCOC) in Seychelles following the signing of the Regional Agreement for the

Setting up of a Regional Maritime Information Exchange and Sharing Mechanism in the Western Indian Ocean by Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritius, Union of Comoros and Seychelles , including the establishment of the Piracy Prosecution Readiness Plan which, under the auspices of UNODC and in partnership with EU NAVFOR, will further develop the region's capacity to conduct piracy prosecutions,

Reaffirming international condemnation of acts of kidnapping and hostage-taking, including offences contained within the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, strongly *condemning* the continuing practice of hostage-taking by pirates operating off the coast of Somalia, *expressing* serious concern at the inhumane conditions hostages face in captivity, *recognizing* the adverse impact on their families, *calling* for the immediate release of all remaining hostages, and *noting* the importance of cooperation between Member States on the issue of hostage-taking and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages,

Commending Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania, for their efforts to prosecute suspected pirates in their national courts, and *noting* with appreciation the assistance provided by the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme, the Trust Fund, and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the CGPCS, to support Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania, Somalia, and other States in the region with their efforts to prosecute, or incarcerate in a third State after prosecution elsewhere, pirates, including facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international human rights law, and *emphasizing* the need for States and international organizations to further enhance international efforts in this regard,

Welcoming the readiness of the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to cooperate with each other and with States who have prosecuted suspected pirates with a view to enabling convicted pirates to be repatriated back to Somalia under suitable prisoner transfer arrangements, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and *acknowledging* the return from Seychelles to Somalia of convicted prisoners willing and eligible to serve their sentences in Somalia, and *noting* that the sentences served must be those passed by the courts of the prosecuting states and that any proposal to vary the sentences must be in conformity with the 2011 Transfer Agreement with the Seychelles,

Welcoming the work of the Maritime Security Coordination Committee (MSCC), the central mechanism for developing capability and identifying and channelling support, as highlighted at the London Somalia Conference in May 2017, and *encouraging* the Somali national and regional administrations to take increasing responsibility for counter-piracy initiatives,

Expressing serious concern over reports of illegal. unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and *noting* the complex relationship between IUU fishing and piracy, *recognizing* that IUU fishing accounts for millions of dollars in lost revenue for Somalia each year, and can contribute to destabilization among coastal communities,

Noting Somalia's accession to the FAO's Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, *recognizing* the projects supported by FAO and UNODC aimed at enhancing Somalia's capacity to combat such activities, and *stressing* the need for States and international organizations to further intensify their support to the Federal Government of Somalia, at its request, in enhancing Somalia's capacity to combat such activities,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia towards the development of a legal regime for the distribution of fishing licences, *commending* in this regard the implementation of a component of the EU-funded Programme to

Promote Regional Maritime Security (CCAP) with FAO aims to promote proper and transparent licensed and regulated fishing with regional states, and *encouraging* further efforts in this regard, with the support of the international community,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary General which illustrate the seriousness of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and provide useful guidance for the investigation and prosecution of pirates, including on specialized anti-piracy courts,

Remaining concerned that four-Iranian seafarers from the FV Siraj remain as hostages inside Somalia in appalling conditions, and *welcoming* the work of International Seafarers Welfare and Assistance Network (ISWAN) and Maritime Piracy Humanitarian Response Programme (MPHRP) in the provision of post trauma intervention and financial support to victims of piracy and their families; as well as the CGPCS Piracy Survivors Family Fund (PSFF), which provides funds for the survivors of Somali piracy, and for their families, to provide a range of support during and after captivity and recognizing the need to continue supporting these initiatives and contributions to funds,

Recognizing the progress made by the CGPCS and UNODC in the use of public information tools to raise awareness of the dangers of piracy and highlight the best practices to eradicate this criminal phenomenon,

Noting efforts by UNODC and UNDP and the funding provided by the Trust Fund, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other donors to develop regional judicial and law enforcement capacity to investigate, arrest, and prosecute suspected pirates and to incarcerate convicted pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Bearing in mind the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, *noting* the operations of information-sharing centres in, Kenya, and Tanzania, *recognizing* the efforts of signatory States to develop the appropriate regulatory and legislative frameworks to combat piracy, enhance their capacity to patrol the waters of the region, interdict suspect vessels, and prosecute suspected pirates,

Emphasizing that peace and stability within Somalia, the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development, and respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to create the conditions for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and further *emphasizing* that Somalia's long-term security rests with the effective development by Somali authorities of the Somali Coast Guard and Maritime Police Units, Somali National Army, and Somali Police Force,

Welcoming the Padang Communique and Maritime Cooperation Declaration adopted by the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) at its 15th Council of Ministers meeting, which call upon members to support and strengthen cooperation to address maritime challenges including piracy and illegal trafficking of drugs,

Welcoming the publication in June 2018 by BIMCO, International Chamber of Shipping, International Group of Protection & Indemnity Clubs, Intertanko, The Oil Companies International Marine Forum and others, of version 5 of Best Management Practices to deter Piracy and Enhance Maritime Security in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea (BMP5), acknowledging that the information and guidance contained within helps to reduce the risks to mariners and seafarers engaged in their lawful occupations,

Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia and the acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off its coast are inextricably linked, and stressing the need to continue the comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and armed robbery at sea and tackle its underlying causes,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, as well as the activity of pirate groups in Somalia, are an important factor exacerbating the situation in Somalia, which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

2. *While noting* improvements in Somalia, *recognizes* that piracy exacerbates instability in Somalia by introducing large amounts of illicit cash that fuels additional crime, corruption, and terrorism;

3. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive response to prevent and suppress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community in collaboration with Somali authorities and other relevant actors;

4. *Underlines* the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, *encourages* the approval by the Parliament of the draft coast guard law which the Somali authorities, with the support of EUNAVFOR Operation Atalanta and EUCAP Somalia have submitted to the Council of Ministers and *urges* the Somali authorities, to continue their work to pass a comprehensive set of anti-piracy and maritime laws without further delay and establish security forces with clear roles and jurisdictions to enforce these laws and to continue to develop, with international support as appropriate, the capacity of Somali courts to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks;

5. *Recognizes* the need to continue investigating and prosecuting those who plan, organize, or illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy, *urges* States, working in conjunction with relevant international organizations, to adopt legislation to facilitate prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia;

6. *Calls upon* the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the waters off the coast of Somalia to prevent and suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;

7. *Calls upon* the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities and, stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law;

8. *Calls upon* States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;

9. *Calls for* the immediate and unconditional release of all seafarers held hostage by Somali pirates, and further calls upon the Somali authorities and all

relevant stakeholders to redouble their efforts to secure their safe and immediate release;

10. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Seychelles authorities to establish a court for piracy and maritime crime and further *welcomes* the successful prosecution of piracy cases by this body;

11. *Recognizes* the need for States, international and regional organizations, and other appropriate partners to exchange evidence and information for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes with a view to ensuring effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates and with a view to the arrest and prosecution of key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance and profit from piracy operations, and keeps under review the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against individuals or entities that plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from piracy operations if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 43 of resolution 2093 (2013), and *calls* upon all States to cooperate fully with the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban;

12. *Renews* its call upon States and regional organizations that are able to do so to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with this resolution and international law, by deploying naval vessels, arms, and military aircraft, by providing basing and logistical support for counter-piracy forces, and by seizing and disposing of boats, vessels, arms, and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use;

13. *Highlights* the importance of coordination among States and international organizations in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, commends the work of the CGPCS to facilitate such coordination in cooperation with the IMO, flag States, and Somali authorities, and urges continued support of these efforts;

14. *Encourages* Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, notes the primary role of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and *decides* that, for a further period of 13 months from the date of this resolution to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 14 of resolution 2383 (2017) granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General;

15. *Affirms* that the authorizations renewed in this resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and shall not affect the rights, obligations, or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under The Convention, with respect to any other situation, and underscores in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law; and affirms further that such authorizations have been renewed in response to the 25 October 2018 letter conveying the request of Somali authorities;

16. *Decides* that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 does not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined

for the sole use of Member States, international, regional, and subregional organizations undertaking measures in accordance with paragraph 14 above;

17. *Requests* that cooperating States take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertake pursuant to the authorizations in paragraph 14 do not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State;

18. *Calls upon* all States, and in particular flag, port, and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery, and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction and in the investigation and prosecution of all persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attack, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law, to ensure that all pirates handed over to judicial authorities are subject to a judicial process, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such as victims, witnesses, and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution;

19. *Calls upon* all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and decides to keep these matters under review, including, as appropriate, the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia with substantial international participation and/or support as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and encourages the CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;

20. *Welcomes*, in this context, the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme's continued work with authorities in Somalia and in neighbouring States to ensure that individuals suspected of piracy are prosecuted and those convicted are imprisoned in a manner consistent with international law, including international human rights law;

21. *Encourages* the Federal Government of Somalia to accede to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, as part of its efforts to target money laundering and financial support structures on which piracy networks survive;

22. *Urges* all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;

23. *Urges* States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;

24. *Urges* all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land-based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and children from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;

25. *Urges* all States to share information with INTERPOL for use in the global piracy database, through appropriate channels;

26. *Commends* the contributions of the Trust Fund and the IMO-funded Djibouti Code of Conduct and urges both state and non-State actors affected by piracy, most notably the international shipping community, to contribute to them;

27. *Urges* States parties to The Convention and the SUA Convention to implement fully their relevant obligations under these conventions and customary

international law and to cooperate with the UNODC, IMO, and other States and international organizations to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

28. *Acknowledges* the recommendations and guidance provided by the IMO on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery at sea; and urges States, in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries and the IMO, to continue to develop and implement avoidance, evasion, and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in the waters off the coast of Somalia, and further urges States to make their citizens and vessels available for forensic investigation as appropriate at the first suitable port of call immediately following an act or attempted act of piracy or armed robbery at sea or release from captivity;

29. *Encourages* flag States and port States to further consider the development of safety and security measures on board vessels, including, where applicable, developing regulations for the use of PCASP on board ships, aimed at preventing and suppressing piracy off the coast of Somalia, through a consultative process, including through the IMO and ISO;

30. *Invites* the IMO to continue its contributions to the prevention and suppression of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships, in coordination, in particular, with the UNODC, the World Food Program (WFP), the shipping industry, and all other parties concerned, and recognizes the IMO's role concerning privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in high-risk areas;

31. *Notes* the importance of securing the safe delivery of WFP assistance by sea, and welcomes the ongoing work by the WFP, EUNAVFOR Operation Atalanta, and flag States with regard to Vessel Protection Detachments on WFP vessels;

32. *Requests* States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities to inform the Security Council and the Secretary-General in nine months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authorizations provided in paragraph 14 above and further requests all States contributing through the CGPCS to the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, including Somalia and other States in the region, to report by the same deadline on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of piracy;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within twelve months of the adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

34. *Expresses its intention* to review the situation and consider, as appropriate, renewing the authorizations provided in paragraph 14 above for additional periods upon the request of Somali authority;

35. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2018/991

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations will host an Arria formula meeting on the theme "Protection of the environment during armed conflict" on Wednesday, 7 November 2018, at 3 p.m. in the Economic and Social Council Chamber. The meeting will be co-sponsored by the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mansour A. **Alotaibi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait
to the United Nations

18-18717 (E) 081118

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Annex to the letter dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Concept note for the Arria formula meeting of the Security Council on the protection of the environment during armed conflict, to be held on 7 November 2018

I. Summary

We find ourselves today in a world where persistent disregard for international humanitarian law and the rules of warfare under the Geneva Conventions callously extends to the environment. To highlight the grave consequences that armed conflict has on the environment, the State of Kuwait will convene an Arria formula meeting, co-sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany, on 7 November 2018, to coincide with the annual International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict (6 November), as declared by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/4.

Considering the threats to the environment caused by warfare, it is imperative to review the legal measures in place today and assess whether they are enough to address the concerns pertaining to the environmental impact of armed conflict, or whether there is a need for a more codified set of legal measures to protect the environment during situations of armed conflict.

II. Background

Throughout history, the environment has been a victim of armed conflict, whereby its destruction and exploitation, intended or otherwise, has had grave short- and long-term ecological, political and economic consequences within the territories of the warring parties and beyond. From both World Wars to the Viet Nam War and the Lebanese civil war, to more recent examples from the two Gulf Wars, to conflicts in Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Kosovo, the environmental consequences of war are clearly demonstrable. Threats to the environment in situations of armed conflict can also affect the international economy, especially if key maritime trade routes are targeted, such as the Red Sea, the Bab al-Mandab Strait, the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf of Guinea, Lake Chad and the waters off the coast of Somalia, to name but a few.

In many cases, the environment and natural resources have also been the catalyst or root cause of conflict. In a recent statement to the Security Council,[1] Secretary-General António Guterres noted that studies conducted by the United Nations had shown that more than 40 per cent of all internal conflicts over the past 60 years had been linked to the exploitation of natural resources. Additionally, conflicts involving natural resources have also been found to be twice as likely to recur in the first five years after a peace agreement.[2] This is one reason why it is important to understand the illicit economies that fuel conflicts. The other side of the coin is that, when sustainably managed, natural resources and the environment stabilize and revive livelihoods and can be an important factor sustaining peace.

[1] Remarks of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on "Maintenance of international peace and security: the root causes of conflict — the role of natural resources", 16 October 2018.

[2] See www.un.org/en/events/environmentconflictday.

When one considers the impact of war and armed conflict, it is natural to immediately think of variables such as the number of civilian causalities, the livelihood of the people (health, education, employment), internal displacement, forced migration and the destruction of cities and infrastructure. Rarely, however, do we consider the direct and indirect impacts that these conflicts have on the environment, which may persist long after the conflict has ended and have the potential to cause a relapse into conflict, posing a persistent threat to regional or international peace and security. This environmental damage also extends to flora, fauna and their natural habitats, adversely affecting the biodiversity of territorial ecosystems in areas of conflict, often without the possibility of rehabilitation, thus impeding a country's path to sustainable development.

The State of Kuwait experienced first-hand the destructive environmental damage armed conflict can bring upon a country, its land and people, as well as an entire region. In February 1991, following a seven-month occupation of Kuwait, the retreating Iraqi army set ablaze more than 700 oil wells, causing one of the twentieth century's worst human-caused environmental disasters. Such a disaster brought to the forefront of the international community's attention the nexus between armed conflict and the environment. The first well fires were extinguished in early April 1991, with the last well capped on 6 November 1991. To this day, the State of Kuwait is still dealing with the environmental impacts of the war.

As the international community recognizes that peace and security, development and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, the role of natural resources and the environment has been increasingly recognized in the context of peacebuilding and sustaining peace. Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), along with the corresponding resolution of the General Assembly (resolution 70/262), recall the linkage between sustaining peace and the Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations Environment Programme has provided targeted field expertise for post-conflict environmental needs since 1999. The universal membership of the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2016 unanimously adopted resolution 2/15, entitled "Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict". In paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Assembly stressed "the critical importance of protecting the environment at all times, especially during armed conflict, and of its restoration in the post-conflict period". It also called on all Member States to implement applicable international law related to the protection of the environment in situations of armed conflict and to consider the application of other relevant international agreements.

III. Objectives

The meeting will provide a platform for members of the Security Council to address the interlinkages between the environment and armed conflict. During the meeting, Council members may wish to focus their statements by addressing the following questions:

- Can current international law and policies be better reflected, implemented or progressively developed to better contribute to the protection of the environment and natural resources during armed conflict? What are the gaps in the underlying legal frameworks governing the protection of the environment in armed conflict?
- How can the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, ensure that action on the environment is part of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding strategies?

- What role can Member States play in order to ensure and encourage the protection of the environment and natural resources during armed conflict?
- In the event of an adverse environmental impact because of armed conflict, how can the Security Council and the international community ensure accountability and fair reparations?
- What role can the United Nations play to strengthen cooperation and response mechanisms relating to an environmental disaster caused by warfare and military reprisals?

IV. Meeting format

The Arria formula meeting will be open to attendance by all United Nations Member States, accredited non-governmental organizations and media outlets, without the right to make interventions. The meeting will commence with brief statements by its main panellists, followed by interventions by current and incoming Security Council members.

V. Panellists

The main panellists of the meeting will be the following:

- Mr. Satya Tripathi, Assistant Secretary-General and Head of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme
- Mr. Carl Bruch, Director of International Programs at the Environmental Law Institute and co-founder of the Environmental Peacebuilding Association.

United Nations S/2018/992

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 November 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for 1–5 November 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-18950 (E) 131118 131118

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Annex to the letter dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (1 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The number of violations by illegal armed groups active in the Idlib de-escalation area has decreased.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported two incidents of gunfire: one in Idlib Governorate and one in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,978 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,095 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (2 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported seven incidents of gunfire: five in Aleppo Governorate and two in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Zamalka, Rif Dimashq Governorate, 300 food parcels with a total weight of 1.29 tons were distributed.

In total, 1,979 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,096 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

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Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (3 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported nine incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: six in Hama, two in Aleppo and one in Ladhiqiyah.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,979 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,096 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (4 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The number of violations by illegal armed groups active in the Idlib de-escalation area has decreased.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported three incidents of gunfire: two in Ladhiqiyah Governorate and one in Idlib Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out two humanitarian operations: in Shaykh Ahmad, Aleppo Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were distributed; and in Marrat, Dayr al-Zawr Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were distributed.

In total, 1,981 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,100.39 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (5 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported one incident of gunfire in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Harasta, Damascus Governorate, 300 food parcels with a total weight of 1.29 tons were distributed.

In total, 1,982 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,101.68 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations A/73/494–S/2018/993

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 2 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am transmitting to your attention the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces along the state border of the Republic of Armenia during the month of October 2018 (see Annex I).*

I also transmit to your attention the cease-fire violations record, registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh Republic) during the month of October 2018 (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mher **Margaryan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

18-18826 (E) 091118

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 2 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia, 1–31 October 2018

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/Shots*
01/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Syunik, Ararat Regions**	13	Small arms and light weapons: 143
	Chinari	2	Small calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Koti	3	Large calibre sniper weapons: 25 (Koti 5; Yelpin 5; Areni 15)
	Voskevan	2	
	Baghanis	1	
	Yelpin	1	
	Areni	1	
	Agarak	2	
	Yeraskh	1	
02/10	**Tavush, Ararat Regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 61
	Aygedzor	1	Small calibre sniper weapons: 7
	Chinari	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Koti	1	
	Baghanis	2	
	Yeraskh	1	
03/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	8	Small arms and light weapons: 39
	Kolagir	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Areni)
	Paravakar	1	Large calibre machine guns: 10
	Kakhakn	1	
	Yelpin	1	
	Areni	1	
	Yeraskh	2	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
04/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor Regions**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 2
	N.Karmiraghbyur	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Areni)
	Areni	1	
05/10	**Vayots Dzor, Syunik Regions**	3	Small arms and light weapons: 10
	Areni	2	Large calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Areni)
	Kajaran	1	
06/10	**Tavush Region**	1	Small arms and light weapons: 1
	Baghanis	1	
07/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor Regions**	3	Small arms and light weapons: 10
	Chinari	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Areni)
	Areni	2	
08/10	**Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	6	Small arms and light weapons: 128
	Areni	2	Large calibre sniper weapons: 40 (Areni 10; Zangakatun 30)
	Khachik	1	
	Yeraskh	1	Large calibre machine guns: 7

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/Shots*
	Zangakatun	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
09/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor Regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 12
	Vazashen	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Areni)
	Vahan	1	Small calibre mortars: 3 (Vahan)
	Areni	2	
10/10	**Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 6
	Yelpin	1	Small calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Areni	2	Large calibre sniper weapons: 48
	Yeraskh	3	(Yelpin 1; Yeraskh 1; Areni 46)
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
11/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	6	Small arms and light weapons: 35
	Chinari	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 5 (Paruyr Sevak)
	Movses	1	
	Areni	1	Large calibre machine guns: 6
	Yelpin	1	
	Khachik	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
12/10	**Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	13	Small arms and light weapons: 150
			Small calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Chinari	2	Large calibre machine guns: 11
	Aygedzor	1	Grenade launchers: 4
	Berkaber	1	Small calibre mortars: 1 (Jil)
	Tsapatagh	2	
	Jil	4	
	Vahan	1	
	Areni	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
13/10	**Ararat Region**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 3
	Yeraskh	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
14/10	**Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 16
	Areni	6	Small calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Paruyr Sevak	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 32 (Areni 27; Paruyr Sevak 5)
			Large calibre machine guns: 15
15/10	**Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 15
			Small calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Chinari	1	Large calibre machine guns: 80
	Artanish	1	
	Kakhakn	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Areni	2	
	Yeraskh	1	
16/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 17
	Vazashen	1	
	Areni	2	
	Yeraskh	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/Shots*
17/10	**Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 16
	Geghamasar	1	Small calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Areni	2	Large calibre sniper weapons: 9
	Yeraskh	1	(Geghamasar 4; Paruyr Sevak 5)
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
18/10	**Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 90
	Chambarak	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Areni)
	Areni	5	Large calibre machine guns: 65
	Tigranashen	1	
19/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor Regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 88
	Chinari	1	Large calibre machine guns: 25
	Kayan	2	
	Areni	1	
20/10	**Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor Regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 240
	Vahan	2	Large calibre machine guns: 70
	Bardzruni	1	
	Areni	1	
21/10	**Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	8	Small arms and light weapons: 196
	Avazan	1	Small calibre sniper weapons: 21
	Areni	6	Large calibre sniper weapons: 56 (Areni
	Tigranashen	1	53; Tigranashen 3)
			Large calibre machine guns: 67
22/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Syunik Regions**	3	Small arms and light weapons: 1
	Chinari	1	Small calibre sniper weapons: 21
	Areni	1	
	Shaghat	1	
23/10	**Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	10	Small arms and light weapons: 192 Large calibre machine guns: 171
	Aygepar	1	
	Kakhakn	1	
	Areni	4	
	Yeraskh	3	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
24/10	**Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	12	Small arms and light weapons: 210 Large calibre sniper weapons: 50 (Areni)
	Aygepar	1	
	Kakhakn	1	
	Areni	4	
	Yeraskh	6	
25/10	**Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	3	Small arms and light weapons: 21
	Areni	1	Large calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Yelpin)
	Yelpin	1	Large calibre machine guns: 10
	Yeraskh	1	
26/10	**Tavush, Ararat Regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 37
	Aygedzor	2	Large calibre machine guns: 10
	Vazashen	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/Shots*
27/10	**Tavush, Gegharkunik, Ararat Regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 94
	Voskevan	1	
	Tsapatagh	1	
	Jil	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
28/10	**Tavush Region**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 8
	Chinari	1	
	Aygepar	1	
29/10	**Tavush, Syunik, Ararat Regions**	8	Small arms and light weapons: 33
	Aygedzor	1	Small calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Aygepar	1	
	Paravakar	2	
	Shaghat	2	
	Yeraskh	2	
30/10	**Syunik Region**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 6
	Shaghat	2	
31/10	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor, Ararat Regions**	8	Small arms and light weapons: 199
	Paravakar	1	Large calibre machine guns: 8
	Vazashen	3	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Shaghat	2	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	

On 14 October 2018 at 10:20, 1 soldier of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia was wounded from fire by Azerbaijani side near the village Ararat.

Annex II to the letter dated 2 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic), 1–31 October 2018

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/Shots*
01/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	35	Small arms and light weapons: 424 Small calibre sniper weapons: 24
02/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	14	Small arms and light weapons: 112 Small calibre sniper weapons: 4
03/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	21	Small arms and light weapons: 171 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1 Large calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Kurapatkino)
04/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	6	Small arms and light weapons: 64 Large calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Gjulistan)
05/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	13	Small arms and light weapons: 106 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1
06/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	16	Small arms and light weapons: 112 Small calibre sniper weapons: 7
07/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	8	Small arms and light weapons: 49
08/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	9	Small arms and light weapons: 59
09/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	10	Small arms and light weapons: 59 Small calibre sniper weapons: 4
10/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	12	Small arms and light weapons: 135 Small calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Taghibeyli)
11/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	18	Small arms and light weapons: 140 Small calibre sniper weapons: 9
12/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 178 Small calibre sniper weapons: 10
13/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	9	Small arms and light weapons: 74
14/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 198
15/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 101 Small calibre sniper weapons: 4
16/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	12	Small arms and light weapons: 106 Small calibre sniper weapons: 3
17/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	5	Small arms and light weapons: 61
18/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	7	Small arms and light weapons: 71 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1
19/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	5	Small arms and light weapons: 62 Small calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Mehdili)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/Shots*
20/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 93 Small calibre sniper weapons: 15
21/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	11	Small arms and light weapons: 67 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1 Large calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Gjulistan)
22/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	6	Small arms and light weapons: 51 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1
23/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	9	Small arms and light weapons: 92
24/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 114 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1 Large calibre sniper weapons: 5 (Seysulan)
25/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	10	Small arms and light weapons: 68 Small calibre sniper weapons: 3
26/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 193 Small calibre sniper weapons: 2 Large calibre sniper weapons: 15 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 11, Nuzger 4)
27/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 228 Small calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Seysulan)
28/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	8	Small arms and light weapons: 14 Small calibre sniper weapons: 12
29/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	10	Small arms and light weapons: 75 Small calibre sniper weapons: 4
30/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of N Artsakh and Azerbaijan	8	Small arms and light weapons: 43 Small calibre sniper weapons: 4
31/10	On the Line of Contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 259

On October 23 2018 at 12:10 near the village Kurapatkino 1 soldier of the Defense Army of Artsakh was wounded from fire by Azerbaijani side.

United Nations S/2018/994

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 6 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to my letter dated 3 October 2018 (S/2018/891) regarding the terrorist attack that occurred on 22 September 2018 in Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran, and with regard to the letter dated 5 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2018/888), I would like to bring the following to your attention:

In his letter, the Representative of Saudi Arabia has tried to divert attention away from the rising worldwide outcry over the destabilizing behaviour of his country. The spread of Saudi-inspired and financed takfiri extremism and terrorism in the region, as well as its illegitimate war against Yemen, which has ignited the worst humanitarian crisis of the world, are just two examples of how the destabilizing acts of Saudi Arabia fuel insecurity and instability in the Middle East.

In accordance with its Constitution, as well as its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran fully respects the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. However, holding the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of reprehensible acts of terrorism accountable and bringing them to justice cannot and should in no way be considered an interference in the internal affairs of other States. In this regard, the call by the Security Council in its presidential statement, dated 24 September 2018, on all States to cooperate actively with the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran is reiterated.

The unfounded claim against Iran regarding "harbouring of the most wanted terrorist figures in the world" is rejected and condemned in the strongest terms. This amusing claim is made while, according to well-established facts, a significant number of those most wanted terrorist figures in the world are either nationals of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or have been widely supported, financially and ideologically, by that country.

It shall be highlighted that the fabricated information contained in document S/2018/705 against the Islamic Republic of Iran, referred to in the letter of the Saudi Representative, comes from a few well-known regional States pursuing a hostile policy towards Iran. Iran is a victim of foreign-backed terrorist activities and its leading role in combating terrorism, in particular in recent years in Syria and Iraq, is very well known.

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With regard to the baseless accusations against Iran contained in the said letter, including claims that Iran is supplying ballistic missiles to Yemen, I had broadly addressed and strongly rejected them in my previous letters to the President of the Security Council dated 8 August 2018 (S/2018/580), 4 June 2018 (S/2018/533), 4 May 2018 (S/2018/424), 12 April 2018 (S/2018/343), 29 March 2018 (S/2018/278), 21 February 2018 (S/2018/145) and 15 February 2018 (S/2018/123). I also reject a similar allegation made by an ally of Saudi Arabia in its aggression against Yemen in a letter dated 14 September 2018 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/847).

Unlike Saudi Arabia, which favours a military solution to the crisis in Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently called for a peaceful resolution to this crisis from its very outbreak in 2015, as reflected in Security Council documents S/2015/263 and S/2017/949. The international community should compel Saudi Arabia to stop its reckless actions and destabilizing behaviours in the region, particularly its aggression, blatant war crimes and "using the threat of starvation as an instrument of war" against the people of Yemen.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is called upon to truly reconsider its hostile policies towards the Iranian people, to observe the principle of good-neighbourliness, to respect international law and to avoid policies that spread hatred and sectarianism in the region and beyond.

A secure, stable and prosperous Middle East is the guiding principle of the Iranian regional policy. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always called for solving regional differences in the wider Persian Gulf region through diplomacy and to that end has proposed establishing a "regional dialogue forum", which remains valid. The Islamic Republic of Iran stands ready to engage in genuine dialogue with its neighbours in order to promote regional security and stability.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/73/575–S/2018/995

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 November 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda items 38, 40, 68 (b) and 128 (t)

Security Council
Seventy-third year

The situation in the Middle East

The situation in Afghanistan

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Letter dated 22 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the six States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — I have the honour to transmit herewith three joint statements of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (see annexes I, II and III).* They were adopted on 26 September 2018, on the sidelines of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly in New York.

I would be grateful if you could kindly circulate the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 40, 68 (b) and 128 (t), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kairat **Umarov**
Ambassador

* The annexes are being circulated in English and the language of submission only.

18-19144 (E) 201118 261118

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Annex I to the letter dated 22 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on the situation in Afghanistan, the strengthening of the positions of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant in the northern provinces of Afghanistan and the growth of the drug threat from the territory of Afghanistan

26 September 2018 New York

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) express their concern about the deterioration of the security situation in Afghanistan, the high level of terrorist activity, the capacity of terrorist groups to carry out large-scale attacks on the administrative centres of Afghan provinces, and the large number of fighters amassed in close proximity to the southern borders of the Republic of Tajikistan, a State member of CSTO.

The States members of CSTO are particularly alarmed at the activities and the growth in membership of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other terrorist organizations in Afghanistan, including in the country's northern provinces; this poses a challenge and a threat to the collective security of CSTO.

The States members of CSTO condemn attempts to foment interreligious and inter-ethnic strife, take note of the increasing number of high-profile terrorist attacks carried out in Afghanistan by the Afghan wing of ISIL and call upon the leadership of Afghanistan to take decisive steps to neutralize the group.

The States members of CSTO are concerned by the sharp increase in the amount of land used for drug cultivation in Afghanistan and the growth in drug production and expect the Government of Afghanistan to make more active efforts to combat the drug threat.

CSTO reaffirms its readiness to engage in constructive cooperation with all stakeholders to counter the challenges and threats originating from the territory of Afghanistan and to combat international terrorism.

The States members of CSTO call upon the international community to continue efforts to promote the peaceful development of Afghanistan, underscore the need to address the situation in Afghanistan through political and diplomatic means and welcome initiatives to promote the peace process, including the Moscow format and other negotiation processes.

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Armenia

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Kyrgyz Republic

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Belarus

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Russian Federation

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Kazakhstan

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Tajikistan

Annex II to the letter dated 22 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Joint statement by the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on strengthening the Organization's cooperation with regional organizations and entities

26 September 2018 New York

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), reaffirming their commitment to the maintenance of peace and security, the adoption of effective collective measures to develop and strengthen regional security and the forging of friendly and mutually beneficial relations among international organizations and entities, declare that CSTO stands ready to expand mechanisms for cooperation with other regional organizations and entities and to build relationships with them that are based on trust and rooted in the Charter of the United Nations, the norms and principles of international law, the provisions of the Treaty on Collective Security and the CSTO Charter.

In the context of profound changes in global politics and the global economy and the emergence of new global and regional security challenges, the States members of CSTO underscore the need for mutually beneficial cooperation among the universally recognized regional organizations and entities that are working for the rejection of confrontation and conflicts, the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means and the fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law.

The States members of CSTO note the importance of further developing and strengthening the Organization's collaboration with regional organizations and entities, on the basis of respect for the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, the elimination of duplication and overlap, clear delineation of functions and complementarity. They emphasize the importance in that regard of strengthening constructive cooperation and practical interaction among regional organizations and entities, which will help to create a stable and favourable foundation for equal and indivisible security.

The States members of CSTO support deeper engagement by the Organization with relevant regional organizations and entities in the security field, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, and also increased dialogue with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the African Union. They attach particular importance in that regard to developing and deepening political collaboration between CSTO and the aforementioned regional organizations and entities, the continued strengthening of the legal and treaty framework and increased practical interaction among their working and executive bodies.

The States members of CSTO firmly condemn all manifestations of international terrorism and consistently advocate enhanced cooperation with all relevant regional organizations and entities, with the aim of forming a global system for countering international terrorism.

The States members of CSTO emphasize the need for appropriate steps to ensure international information security and declare their readiness to strengthen practical

cooperation with regional organizations in countering challenges and threats with regard to the information sphere and cybersecurity.

The States members of CSTO express their readiness to broaden their engagement with regional organizations and entities by pooling and intensifying efforts to eliminate the global problem of illicit drug production and trafficking. They welcome the increase in the number of regional organizations and entities involved in the "Kanal" regional anti-drug operation carried out within the framework of CSTO.

The States members of CSTO also declare their readiness to promote, in other international and regional organizations and entities in which they are full participants, the principles of mutually beneficial cooperation set out in this joint statement.

The States members of CSTO express their conviction that the further strengthening of cooperation with regional organizations and entities will contribute to enhancing the role of CSTO in the international arena as an effective collective mechanism for addressing current regional security issues.

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Armenia

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Kyrgyz Republic

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Belarus

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Russian Federation

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Kazakhstan

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Tajikistan

Annex III to the letter dated 22 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on efforts to stabilize the situation in the Middle East and North Africa

26 September 2018 New York

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization express their concern about the persistent tension in the Middle East and North Africa region, primarily related to the unresolved crises in Syria, Yemen and Libya, and also about the high threat of terrorism.

They call for the conflicts to be settled exclusively through political and diplomatic means, with full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries in the region and the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs, on the basis of comprehensive and inclusive dialogue in which the United Nations and the Security Council play a fundamental role.

Condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and calling for joint efforts to combat this scourge, under the auspices of the United Nations and with a firm basis in international law, they welcome the contribution of the Russian Federation to eradicating the hotbed of international terrorism in Syria; this has paved the way for an end to the conflict and the achievement of a long-term political settlement in the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with Security Council resolution 2254 (2015) and on the basis of the decisions of the Congress of the Syrian National Dialogue in Sochi and agreements reached within the framework of the Astana process that are designed to build momentum for improving the situation in Syria and to prepare the way for the intra-Syrian talks in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations.

Taking into account the positive developments in Syria, they call upon the international community to assist with the reconstruction of the country and the return of refugees.

They note that the conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa do not alter the importance of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue as soon as possible for the sake of the long-term stabilization of the situation in the region.

They emphasize the need to pool international efforts with the aim of achieving a two-State solution to the Palestinian-Israeli issue based on the recognized principles of international law, including relevant Security Council resolutions.

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Armenia

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Belarus

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Kazakhstan

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Kyrgyz Republic

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Russian Federation

(*Signed*)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Tajikistan

United Nations S/2018/996

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I am writing to draw your attention to the brutal practices of the Houthi militias in Hudaydah during the past few days. These practices constitute an equivocal and flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, the four Geneva Conventions and all international laws that criminalize the targeting of civilian populations and facilities. The Houthi militias have forcefully turned hospitals and residential neighbourhoods into military sites and barricade points, used civilians as human shields and detained patients, doctors and health workers, both Yemeni and of foreign nationalities, against their will.

I urge members of the Security Council to condemn, in the strongest terms, these practices by the Houthi militias, apply more pressure on them to immediately cease their violations and hold them accountable.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated to all members of the Security Council and have it issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Awad **Binmubarak**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-19265 (E) 141118

Please recycle

United Nations A/73/500–S/2018/997

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, of 6 November 2018, on another illegal decision of the Russian occupation regime in Tskhinvali region, Georgia, to fortify the occupation line adjacent to the village of Atotsi in Kareli municipality through the installation of 1 km-long artificial barriers (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Permanent Representative

18-18836 (E) 131118

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia condemns another illegal decision of Russian occupation regime in Tskhinvali and launching the works with the aim to fortify the occupation line adjacent to the village of Atotsi in Kareli Municipality by installing 1 km long artificial barriers.

Through these illegal steps the Russian Federation blatantly violates the fundamental norms and principles of international law and undermines the rules-based international system.

The above illegal actions of Russia aim at further destabilizing the situation on the ground, restricting freedom of movement and isolating the conflict-affected people from the rest of Georgia. Continuation of illegal process of installation of artificial barriers along the occupation line further deteriorates already difficult humanitarian conditions of local population.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls upon the Russian Federation to cease its illegal actions directed against sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, to implement the international obligations undertaken by the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement and withdraw its military forces from the territory of Georgia.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs appeals to the international community to duly assess the provocative actions of Russia and take effective steps to counter the process of illegal occupation and factual annexation of Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions by Russia.

The Georgian side immediately activated the hotline on this matter and informed the EU Monitoring Mission as well as the Co-Chairs of the Geneva International Discussions from the EU, UN and OSCE. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia will raise the continuation of illegal process of installation of artificial barriers along the occupation line within all relevant bilateral and multilateral international formats.

United Nations S/2018/998

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 November 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for 6 and 7 November 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-19122 (E) 141118 141118

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (6 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported one incident of gunfire in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Suwaysah, Qunaytirah Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were distributed.

In total, 1,983 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,103.63 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (7 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The number of violations by illegal armed groups active in the Idlib de-escalation area has not decreased.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported four incidents of gunfire: two in Aleppo Governorate and two in Ladhiqiyah Governorate. Eight members of the Syrian armed forces were wounded in the exchanges of fire.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation. In total, 1,984 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,105.58 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/999

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2018
English
Original: Arabic/English

Letter dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith a paper and its attachments, prepared by the Central Bank of Yemen, on the new pre-reimbursement mechanism for opening documentary credits in United States dollars for the import of staple commodities (wheat, rice, sugar, dairy products and cooking oil) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Awad **Binmubarak**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-19259 (E) 161118 201118

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Annex to the letter dated 7 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Important points regarding the mechanism for opening documentary credits for staple commodities (wheat, rice, sugar, dairy products and food oil)

- Before the Saudi deposit, the Central Bank was lacking in foreign reserves. Several international banks were not allowing the Central Bank to use its accounts. That included a balance of £80 million in the Bank of England, even though the Central Bank had fulfilled all the requirements. That was even after the United States Federal Reserve Bank had unfrozen the accounts of the Central Bank of Yemen, as had the Bank for International Settlements.
- Because of the Saudi deposit, banking services were provided to all the banks, which in turn opened for service to all traders in all parts of Yemen.
- There was a delay in the completion of certain transactions because of technical problems. Transactions now take less than 15 days for the completion of all procedures.
- As of 7 November 2018, there was some $231 million in the Central Bank's correspondent account with the Saudi National Commercial Bank ready to be disbursed pending completion of banking procedures by traders in staple commodities. That included $52 million for the Fahim Company to import wheat. Unfortunately, there were delays because of the decision by the Houthi militias prohibiting the Bank in Sana'a from opening any credits from Aden. Some 75 per cent of those amounts are on behalf of traders from the northern governorates, which are under the control of the Houthis, and less than 25 per cent from the liberated areas.
- The Houthi militias claim that the Central Bank in Aden plans to transfer all liquidity out of Sana'a. In fact, the Yemeni Government is committed to having the Central Bank respond to and cover all liquidity needs throughout the banking sector in all regions of the Republic.
- All the commercial banks and the Central Bank's branch in Sana'a are being run through what the Houthis call their "National Security Agency" by an individual named Adil Ahmad Khalil, who has the final say on banking decisions. The Security Council should consider adding this individual to the sanctions list pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). He is the reason for delays in much needed staple commodities reaching the country.
- Please find annexed documents proving that the Houthi militias are obstructing the opening of documentary credit accounts with the aim of obstructing the flow of food to various regions of the Republic. They are issuing circulars from what they call the Central Bank, but which is more properly a branch. The internationally recognized Central Bank as has its headquarters in the city of Aden (see enclosures).
- The Central Bank is currently reviewing mechanisms for advance payment at the following percentages:

  (a) 10 per cent when sending credit documents for approval;

(b) 20 per cent when approval is received, the bank procedure is completed and the credit is opened;

(c) 30 per cent when the documents arrive;

(d) 40 per cent when the goods arrive at Yemeni ports.

- It is important that the Security Council act to ensure that the Houthis do not interfere with the functions of the banking sector. The Central Bank of Yemen operates under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

- In order to ensure that staple commodities, including food, can be easily delivered to the inhabitants of the Republic of Yemen, and also to ensure resumed payment of public sector salaries, the Security Council must strive to ensure that the banking and financial sectors are able to operate independently without being affected by the war. All branches of the Central Bank must be able to receive Government revenues and use them pay salaries. If shortfalls occur, they will be covered by the Central Bank in Aden under the direct oversight of IMF.

- The Government is becoming aware of the scale of the disaster resulting from the Houthis turning the Yemeni economy into a war economy that is dependent on smuggling, the arms trade and the sale of petroleum products on the black market. A majority of financial transactions related to payment of import costs are being conducted through informal channels rather than the official banking sector. At least the latter has in place some measures to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Government has taken a series of measures to ensure that import operations are once again conducted through official banking channels, including requiring importers of petroleum products and staple commodities to use internationally recognized banking channels to finance international commerce.

- The Government recognizes the importance of maintaining the value of the national currency in a country that imports 90 per cent of its food. The Government has therefore taken a series of measures to prevent the collapse of national currency. The most important are as follows:

(a) It supplies the market with foreign currency by financing a number of staple commodities, either through the Saudi deposit or out of Government reserves.

(b) It regulates supply and demand in the exchange market by requiring traders in petroleum products to provide the proceeds of their sales in national currency to banks that so desire. The Economic Committee, in coordination with the Central Bank, other banks and the major exchange companies, has undertaken to supply foreign currency, instead of each trader entering the market individually.

(c) It channels the import of petroleum products and staple commodities through the banks. That measure will help to restore the banks to carrying out their role in financing imports, and will facilitate oversight and control of banks, helping to put a stop to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

(d) It has initiated legal proceedings against certain market speculators.

Measures taken by the Houthi militias

- The Houthi militias have appointed a number of their members to Central Bank branches in the areas under their control, notably Sana'a, and have gotten rid of qualified bank staff. They are practicing a policy of intimidating banking sector employees.

- The Houthi militias have used part of the cash and in-kind humanitarian aid sent by international organizations to finance their war. They have distributed that assistance to their fighters, while giving them the impression that is coming from the militias. In the case of cash assistance, the Houthis have made threats against financial institutions, such as the Amal bank, that have distributed such assistance, and they have appropriated funds intended for refugees in Hajjah.

Enclosure 1

Central bank of Yemen

235 million dollars

Total requests for documentary credits for the purpose of importing staple commodities

Wheat: $153,083,515.87

Sugar: $20,374,512

Rice: $43,265,586.81

Milk: $1,472,973.48

Food oil: $13,456,171.35

Corn: $3,626,612

Enclosure 2

Circular addressed to all banks operating in the Republic

Dear colleagues at_____bank

General/Regional Director_____:

Sirs,

Re: Request for banks to comply with the requirement not to provide cash to cover imports of staple commodities and instead to cover requests for reimbursement 100 per cent by cheque

Pursuant to the Circular No. 4090 of 28 October 2018; in reference to the above subject; and in reference also to the minutes of the Board of the Directors of the Association of Yemeni Banks (meeting No. 14 of 2018 dated 15 July 2018), which include your agreement on a mechanism for covering the import of staple commodities, you are hereby required to comply in full with the following:

1. All banks and all branches operating in the Republic must comply with the requirement not to provide the cash equivalent of those credits in Yemeni rials. Instead, full coverage at 100 per cent is to be provided by cheque only.

2. We would like every bank to provide us with the information requested in the annexed disclosure by tomorrow, Monday, 5 November 2018.

We ask all banks to comply fully with this circular. The Bank will take severe measures and impose sanctions against any bank violating or falling short of full compliance with this circular.

(*Signed*) Yusuf Ali **Zubarah**
Deputy Governor
Banking Oversight Division

Enclosure 3

Circular addressed to all banks operating in the Republic

Dear General/Regional Director,

Re: Advance coverage of staple commodity imports

In reference to the above subject; and in reference also to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of the Directors of the Association of Yemeni Banks (meeting No. 14 of 2018 dated 15 July 2018), which include your agreement on a mechanism for covering the import of staple commodities, you are hereby required to refrain from providing the cash equivalent of those credits in Yemeni rials. Instead, only cheques may be used for that purpose.

Accept, Sirs, ...

(*Signed*) Yusuf Ali **Zubarah**
Deputy
Banking Oversight Division

United Nations S/2018/1000

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 2 November 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) and the mandate of which most recently extended pursuant to Council resolution 2430 (2018).

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Major General Cheryl Pearce of Australia as the new Force Commander of UNFICYP. She will succeed Major General Mohammad Humayun Kabir of Bangladesh, who completed his assignment on 6 October 2018. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Major General Kabir for his dedication and effective leadership.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

18-18856 (E) 081118

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/1001

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 7 November 2018 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 November 2018 (S/2018/1000) concerning your intention to appoint Major General Cheryl Pearce of Australia as Force Commander of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter. The members of the Council have again recalled Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **Ma** Zhaoxu
President of the Security Council